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THE HOLY LAND. Condensed Reper' o Third Lecture by R.v. F. E. Sturgis.

[Slenographically Reported and Revised.] THE CITY OF JERUSALEM. Jerusalem is without exception the most interesting and sacred city on the face of the globe, as it is one of the most ancient. It was in existence when Abraham entered Canaan, before Jacob went down to Egypt, or Meses was born. It antedates Athens and Rome by nearly 2,000 years, and runs back with Damascus and Nineven and Thebes almost to the dawn of time. Jerusalem is the holiest city on earth, sacred to Jew and Christian and Moslem alike. Here center the most stupendous events in human, and, so far as we know, in celestial history. Here the awful drama of Redemption was e acted, and from Jeru alem went forth the law and the Gospel, and from Zion the kingdom of righteou-ness and peace, even unto the very ends of the earth. Here is Gethsemane and Olivet,

and Calvary and the Sepulchre. The Son of God was here crucified, here he burst the bands of doath, rose the third day, and from a neighboring slope he ascended to his Eternal Tarone. Jerusalem is the City of the Great King, the Sweet Psalmist of Israel, and of mighty princes and warriors, of patriarchs and seers, apostles and mar tyrs, and of the Sacred Temple. No city on earth has been through such

hrilling scenes, and no city can compare with it for an instant in tragic history and immortal memories. It has experienced about twenty sieges and destructions. It has been despoiled and sacked and burnt again and again. There are about forty Jerusalems on the same site—a Jerusalem of Melchisedeck, of the Jebusites, of David and Solomon, of Ezra and Nathan-David and Solomon, of Ezra and Nathaniel, of the Ptolemies, of the Maccabees, of Herod, ef the Romans, of the Christian Emperors, of the Saraceus, of the Crusaders, and last, to-day, of the Turks. No city has had so much of earth's magnificence and spiendor, and beauty and fame,

We approached Jerusalem in a kind of reverence and awe, and some of us in tears. We hardly spoke to each other. conspicuously in the political and religious nistory of the world, can be all comprised within the few acres which lie before you. You have read from childhood of the mountains about Jerusalem; you find them mere hills. You expected to find a city high on the summits, and visible from afar; you find it to be apparently hid away

in a valley. But the more you go about it, 11:53 p m and realize the great and solemn events ine city grows on you marvellously Nashville and Chattaneoga Roads, and at And when you come to stand on Olivet and take a last view of it from the Crown of Scopus on the north, the city has swelled out of its first narrow limits and is 2 34 a m | indeed one of great and wide proportions. Whoever approaches Jerusalem from the 804 am | west or south is sure to be disappointed. You scarcely see the city till you are full upon it. Only a grey wall rises before you, for the city lies on the eastern shoulder of a ridge, sloping towards the valley. But viewed from the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem lies in full sight—inclines towards you—and presents a beautiful and impressive appearance, and well deserves the noble praises of psalmists and historians. 11 15 pm | As seen from that summit, I can never for-4 25 am get Jerusalem: It stands out as clear and beautiful to-day in my memory and imagi-

nation as when I last saw it, six years ago. Caim and peaceful, it lay spread out like a map, reflecting from its every wall and roof and dome and minaret the soft and ... 6:00 A M. roof and dome and minaret the soft and ... 10:20 A M. glowing light of the fast westerning sun. Jerusalem is 83 miles in from the Mediteranean, 15 miles from the Jordan, 133 miles south of Demascus, and about 150 north of Egypt. It is situated about 2,600 feet above the level of the sea, on the east-. Il 10 a m | ern slope of a large plateau of hi ls, on the 1 45 p m mountains which run down through central Paiestine. The approach from the west Connection is made at Marristown with the E. T., Va. & Ga. trains No. East and No. 3 West. Also connection at Wolf Creek with built are abrupt and steep on the east and tages for Warm Springs and Asheville, going south. Mount Zion is in the southwest, Moriah south ast, Akra northwest, and Bez the northeast, and on these, or sections of these hill. Jerusalem stands. Acress the north of the city from west

to east runs a shallow valley, bending around to the south, and as it descends T., V. & G. R. R. growing deeper and narrower. This is the Valley of Jenoshaphat, and through it runs the famous brook, Cedron. On the east of the city this valley is in places 300 feet deep. In its slopes is the Garden of No. 4, at 9:22 p. m. and leaves for Kinston and Gethsumane. Grain fields, office trees and Rockwood on the arrival of the western bound vineyards abound throughout its entire ength. This valley, so deep and gloomy in parts, is the basis of the figure-"the valley of the shadew of death." From west to east, below the city, runs a second valley-Hinnom. At first shallow, it is 300 feet deep just below Mt. Zion. I rode down though it alone late one afternoon, and it was a cavernous gorge, dark and gloomy. I do not wonder that Tophet or Gehenna was located here. All the garbage and fifth and dead bedies of beasts and criminals of the city were cast there. A vast and lurid fire burned here night and day. And from this place our Savior took his picture of Hell, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. Here was the image of Moloch, with its unalterable horrors. Just to the south of this valley, on a rocky hillside 40 or 50 feet high, is Aceldama, or the Potter's Field. I thought to find a real cemetery. I found a long, deep, wide trench, cut out of the solid ledge, and enclosed about and overhead with a stone louse. The soil at the bottom is said to onsume the dead bodies thrown into it.

> he city, to the height of nearly 300 feet. On the west of the city is a magnificent cluster of modern buildings, built by the Russian Emperor. A church of the Holy Russian Emperor. A church of the Holy Trinity, a convent, a hospice for pilgrims, and a Consulate The whole establishment towers and battlements and bulwarks, it is remarkably fine and expensive. To the must have been a great, grand sight. Here north of the city is Mount Scopus, where Titus gathered his forces for the destruction of the doomed city.

The whole aspect of Jerusalem is white. The mountains everywhere crop cut in white layers, and the hillsides and the former friends of the house and the public nerally.

The whole aspect of orderstein is white. Stormed this city from below, up an ascent white layers, and the hillsides and the valleys look as if a great limestone here his palace and his fortress; and here quarry had existed for centuries in the air his successors reigned, and here he and This House is the Largest and Handsomest ailding in upper East Tennessee, is centrally ocated, convenient to Depot. Telegraph, Exress and Post Office, and has all the convenient of Depot. Telegraph, Express and Post Office, and has all the convenient of the conven about the city like huge snow flakes.

timated from 25,000 to 35,000, of all nationalities—Moslems, Jews, Arabs, Turks, Syrians, Abyssinians, Armenians and to hold out, when Titus took the city. The Copts. There are perhaps 15,000 Moham-medans, 13,000 Hebrews and 8,000 Greek were reduced and in ruins; but from the and Latin Christians and Protestants. opposite walls of Z'on the Jews hurled de-There was a population, resident fiance at their enemies, until by herculean and transient, in the city of prob- effort and bravery the Romans at last got ably near 2,000,000 when it was destroyed by Pitus, A. D., 70. It is said a million

ered from all paris of the world. The Arabic is the conversational language; though the Jews speak Hebrew, and generally keep up the languages of the countries from which they have come Jerusalem is governed by the urks, countries from which they have come

Jerusalem is governed by the urks,
while some of the interper offices are held by
the Greek and Latin Christians, and some

Zion itself still stands unremoved, emblem

Christians.

When the Governor of the city wants to raise money, he sends to the Armenian Patriarch, and says lead me \$100,600, at 10 per cent., for five years, and the Patriarch must hand over, although he knows he will never get a cent back, principal or interest; but he knows that if he does not lend it, on some pretext or other he will be in prison, on short notice. Some years ago the Patriarch was thus imprisoned, and the American Consul went down to the prison. American Consul went down to the prison | gorgeousness rivaled that of Salomon, and doors and demanded his rele e, and he which was destroyed by Titus. was released. It is very important that Consuls be stationed in Jerusalem, and they are there from all the great nations of

old-time olive oil. All manufactured articles, such as clocks, tools and clothes, are brought from England and France.

Jerusalem is artificially supplied with water. The nearest river is fifteen miles, and the Cedron is dry, except a few months of the year. The roofs of the buildings are arranged to gather every drop of water that falls in the winter, and conduct with reservoirs, cisterns and aqueducts, holding 8,000,000 gallons of water. So

Jerusalem has been surrounded at different times by three or four walls, the more modern one being built in the middle tears. We hardly spoke to each other.
The memories and acenes of 4,000 years
The memories and ac WEEKLY PAPER. | considerable extent; it is exceedingly small. | the roving Arabs and pilfering peasants, | You can not believe that a city that has | but a broaside from 20 modern guns would | so high an antiquity, and has figured so | riddle it through and through.

There are four open gates: Damascus gate, on the north; Joppa gate, on the west; Zion, on the south, and St. Stephen, on the east. These gates are shut when the sun goes down, except the Joppa, which in a kind of grace stands open a half hour longer, and woe betide the peasant or loiterer who endeavors or tries to get in after that. He may pound and bang those thick oaken doors, but the gate is shut. He must don his cloak, if he has one, and lie down to his dreams on the outside, but a plaster or a nickel has often been known to piaster or a nickel has often been known to bribe the honorable janitor to let you in. All the houses of the city are made of white or gray limestone. I do not re-

call a wooden house there. The walls, floors, ceilings, arches and domes, are all of limestone. The whole city, walls and houses look so white. There is scarcely a window in the first story, and the doors are so low you have to stoop to get into them. The people live in the second story, as the first is used for shops, stores, cattle and sheep. The houses open into inner courts, and you hardly ever see their goods or open rooms. The streets of Jerusalem are exceedingly

narrow-only three or four of them fifteen

feet wide, and very zigzag and crooked, the most of them mere alleys and lanes, five or six feet in width. They are mostly ill-paved, where paved at all. Solomon, in all his glory, never paved a street in Jerusalem; and I presume Gay street would have been a wonder to him. And how silent those Jerusalem streets are. No carriage, hack, bread or beer cart, no wheelbarrow; no sound of machinery or factory; you almost never hear the sound of a horse's hoof. There are few, if any, squares for the people to gather in, and the children seem to be silent. Stillness prefound, sepulchral as the grave, reigns as in a city of the dead. With few exceptions the streets are filthy and noiseme. All the rubbish and animal and vegetable matter, and sweepings from houses and stores and stables, are emptied into the thoroughfares, and, as many of these are vaulted overhead, they are often dark and close and stifling. Curs and hounds, rats and mice, are unmolested, as they act as scavengers. Several times they have had to open the gates

city, for fear of pestilence, but that some Years ago. The streets are not very safe by night. There was no illumination when I was there. A small taper satisfies a Syrian. No light breaks from any window. You traverse the roads by night and you may fall into a pit, or tumble over a heap of filth, or be bitten by a dog or kicked by a mule, or stabbed by an Arab. Everybody carries a lantern when he goes out of a night, else he may be arrested as an assassin or a thief. At sunset all the bazaars, shops, baths and coffee houses are closed, and darkness and stillness set on the city like a pall.

for the hyenas to come in and clean the

Jerusalem has two hotels, and very comfortable and clean, but most travelers oc- are dark copper-colored, their cheeks, ears cupy tents; a postoffice is connected with a and noses are swollen, and the fingers have bank. It has but one paper, and that a dropped from some of their hands. They Hebrew publication. Mails arrive once a sit in a row alongside their hovels, or outs week by the Mediterranean steamers. It side the city walls with little tin pails in has no theaters, operas, club-houses, muse-ums, or public libraries. The bridegroom brings home his bride by day, and Jerusalem, in itself alone, must be one of the We often gave them. I have passed within dullest cities on earth. Mount Zion is the largest, highest and

most interesting hill in Jerusalem. Its

imagery has gone into the Psalms and into

all Christian literature, and it represents the stability and glory of the Church of God bought with the betrayal money, is carried away in quantities to Europe for burial pregnable fortress. way in quantities to Europe for burial grounds.

The Mount of Olives rises triple-topped out of the Valley of Jephoshaphat, east of the city from 200 to the city to the height of pearly 300 feet above the valleys on its four sides. An immense deep, wide, natural trench sur-rounded it. It was 2,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide on its surface, and when, in addi-Melchisedek dwelt in his palace and castle. Here the Jebusites dwelt in security 400 years after the whole of the surrounding country and city had been taken. David sown like grain—have fallen of Herod. Along the southern slope of Zion recent excavations have unearthed Jerusalem has a population variously es- the old Jebusite walls, showing colossal

possession, and the slaughter was awful. Just outside the walls to the South of Zion perished by the sword and pestlence and lamine, while a half million were carried cellar of that M que is a cave, and a small into captivity. But this was at a time of one of their great national festivals, when cloth, and under that tomb there is but lithundreds of thousands of Jews were gath- | the doubt to-day lie embalmed the body of King David and ten of his successors.

and convents, own it-not Protestant sects, | quarter a mile east of Zion, and not so high | Smith.

of course. They have bought it, and cen- by 60 feet. The approach to it from the trol near the whole city—whole sections west is slightly ascending, the valley on and divisions of it. The American Consulate to-day is rented from the Armenian | age. On the east, Moriah descends precipitously 300 feet into the valley of Cedron.

A word about the mountain itself. It originally rose up a large, conical, rocky height. Solomon leveled it off, and in order to make it large enough, built up all Vast quantities of soap, and wheat and around it with solid masonry and filled it barley, and olive and sesame oils are ex- all in. Recent excavations under the Temported from Jerusalem, besides large amounts of ornaments and curiosities, such as of olive wood are sold. The inhabitants make money out of trave/ers, and the the hillside. The foundation stones are per-Eastern pilgrims, who come every year, feetly immense, unequaled by anything 10,CD strong, and spend several weeks, since fashioned in Jerusalem. These great leaving them quite a revenue. Petroleum rock foundations all about the sides of is now used for illumination, instead of the Moriah were prepared and layed by Phoe-

water that falls in the winter, and conduct it down into immense cisterns under every height of 10 or 12 feet. The ground is level house. These are cut in the subterranean and paved with large marble squares; here limestone; besides there are four capacious and there are fountains and cyprus trees, pools in and about the city, ranging in di- and before us rises the Mosque of Omar, mension from 300 feet in length to 200 in the most conspicuous building in Jerusa-width, and 40 to 75 feet in depth. Three lem as seen from the Mount of Olives. The width, and 40 to 75 feet in depth. Three vast pools of the same size were built by Solomon, six miles below the city near Bethlehem, and pipes conduct this water to the city to this day. The whole of Mount Moriah is literally honey-combed with 57 elegant stained glass window, and above this rises a dome of perfect magnification. The building is eight-sided, the walls being of limestone, 536 feet around it. Above this not cure or help, or for any thing impure or injurious found in them—

With reservoirs distants and acquadutts comes and airy lightness equaling. Saint cence and airy lightness, equaling Saint Sophia, St. Peters, or St. Paul s of London and that has at times gone so far down into the valley of shame and humiliation, sitting in sackcloth and ashes and tears.

holding 8,0.0,0.0 gallons of water. So that the city never surrendered during the longest siege owing to scarcity of water, and without. Many columns of different ting in sackcloth and ashes and tears. material and size support the reof. Spar-rows were flying here and there among the rafters as in Solomon's Temple of old. In the very center of the building, and directof Gabriel as he held the rock down so eager was it to follow the ascending prophet. This rock summit is hollow. We descend into it by a stairway. It is a large chamber. Our Consul thinks this room was the store house where Araunah kept his grain. There is a hole in the bottom of this room, and the best Scripture scholars now believe that this rock was the

has been a question where those stones came from of which Solomon built his Temple and palaces. We know that the wood work came from the cedars of Lebanon. A few years ago a man was walking on the north side of Jerusalem and his dog drove some game into a cave under the wall, and when the dog returned it was out of breath, as though having been a long distance. People with lights went in and explored this entrance, and found it -o be the opening of an immense quarry. We got some torches and went a long distance into this cave, which extends thousands of feet, probably clear down to Moriah, underneath the Temple, where may have been a shaft. The floor of the cave is covered with rocks and chippings. We saw here also the pe-

culiar marks of the Tyrian picks on the rocks, and this is evidently the quarry from which the great stones were prepared and dressed for the Temple foundation and valls, as all the stones were brought ready or their places. The Jews are gathering in and around Jerusalem from all parts of the earth. Most of them are poor and shabby, and many poor and infirm. They are supported by charity. They have come to lay their bones in the sacred soil. Some, true to their natural instincts, are changers of

money, and look penurious and grasping. Baron Rothschild has a claim of \$40,000,-Co) on the whole of Palestine, and the tendency is towards the recovery of Jerusalem to the possession of the Jews. Sir Moses Montefiori, of England, has recently erected 500 tenement houses just west of Jerusalem for their accommodation and benefit, as their quarters, on the eastern slope of Mount Zion, are excessively filthy and repulsive. Every Friday afternoon they gather outside of the walls, as near the site of the old Temple as possible -as they are forbidden entrance to the sacred grounds of the Mesque- and weep | Hard sugars 11 tol136 and wail, reading the pathetic lamentations of Jeremiah, and kiss and bathe with their tears-and apparently with great sincerity, men, women and children, together---the massive stones of the Temple foundation,

rough and worn with ages, which still lay where Solomon placed them. I am often asked if I saw any lepers. Yes, a great many, and, though not intentionally, I touched them. In one part of the city there is a long, dark row of stone hovels, without chimneys or windows; in these the lepers live. In complexion they front of them, begging alms. They are scantily dressed, filthy, and repulsive. They did not seem to be very wretched a few feet of them, and would look back and shake my head, indicating that I would give them nothing, and I noticed them turn to each other and laugh. A wealthy Prussian lady has built some comfortable houses for them of late years, outside the city, with good food, clothing, medicine and care gratuitously supplied. My next lecture will be on scenes and places about Jerusalem. The rock hewn sepulchres, Gethsemane, Mount of Olives, Calvary, Easter at Jerusalem, the Mount of Ascension, Bethany; and, if time, Jericho, Jordan and the Dead Sea.

ATTENTION REPUBLICANS.

Call for a Meeting of the Knox County Republican Executive Committee.

The Knox county Republican Executive Committee are requested to meet Bosswax, at the court house, in Knoxville, on Beef-green, Saturday, the 20th day of December, Candles, & B 1879, at 12 o'clock m., for organization. G. L. MALONEY, Chesce, Yarns. E. W. ADKINS,

J. M. FORD, JAS. R. JOHNSON, M. A. WALKER, W. A. MURPHY.

do extra,
do superfin
Fish, fresh,

A. W. Rose, V. F. Gossett, Andrew Kidd, W. M. Fitzgerald, William Goodman, E. W. Adkins, Robert Kennedy, M. M. Harris, Chas. E. Champion, Gideon McCampbell, Chesley Jarnagin, Byron Burton, W. A. Mur-phy, A. M. Clapp, H. L. W. Mynatt, Jno. H. Mynatt, John Leslie, Jno. Conner, Wm. Neibert Curd Cox, Wm. McCloud, W. W. Bishop, Hardie Brown, Leonard Herron, Nelson Calway, J. M. Swan, H. M. Harvey,
H. H. Taylor, Jacob Barger, G. L.
Maloney, J. K. Lones, D. R. Samuels,
Wm. Bradley, J. R. Johnson, James
Tipton, M. A. Walker, J. M. Ford, C.
M. Monday, W. W. Cruza, Porter, Steers low and plenty. M. Monday, W. W. Cruze, Peyton steers low and plenty.
Carter, Phillip Sherrod, Alex. Leek, S. Jews are allowed a voice in municipal affairs
Strange as it may seem that although the
Mohamedans govern Jerusalem, they do
not own it. Christians, or their clearly and proof of the immovable foundations
of the Church and Kingdom of God.

The second most interesting mountain of
not own it. Christians, or their clearly and convents own it. Professional and convents own it. The second most interesting mountain of
Jerusalem is Mourah, situated a

J. E. Cruze, J. B. Derieux and T. A.

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

t premetes the CROWTH, PRESERVA the COLOR, and increases the Vicor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON I THE Hain was first placed in the market by Profess. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College The name is derived from the Greek, "Karimo," a The name is derived from the Greek, "Kathro," chaifying to cleanse, parify, represente, or restore. To avor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained a unprecedented and incredible. It increases the Browth and Beature of the Hair. It is a delighted fressing. It eradicates Dandroff. It prevents that from turning gray. It keeps the head coof, gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the FER of a CENTURY AGO, and issold by all Druggists an Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bot.li

LYON'S

\$500 Reward.

They cure all dise wer of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and ment in another column.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Grain and Produce Market ORROMICLE OFFICE. }

has imparted new life in the wheat market. All offerings are readily taken at quotatory; is the very top of Moriah left when Solmon cut away about it. Mohamedans Oats also wanted. Old stock bacon or Oats also wanted. Old stock bacon exhausted. New lards find ready sale at quotathe impressions of his feet in its side when tions. Continued warm weather is unfahe sprang from it, and also the hand marks vorable to slaughtering. With good weather hogs will command 4c gross.

Field seeds, Timothy \$3.25a3.50 per bushel. Herd grass, \$1.10a1.25; Blue grass, \$1.25; Orchard grass, \$2.00a2.25. Clover, \$7.00. Lard, new country, buying at 62a7c; selling at 72; city rendered, 82a9c.

WHEAT-Active; buying at \$1.15a1.25 for white and Lanca ter; Fultz \$1.10a1.20 per Conn-New 40a42c, loose, in car loads,

SORGHUM-In better demand: 25 to 314 OATS-New crop; buying, loose, 30a32 selling, 40 to 42c. POTATOES-LOOSE, SCARCE, 40a50c HAY-Loose, \$1.15al.25 per 100 lbs; baled hay \$1.25. OBIED FRUIT-Apples firm, 5 to 54c per pound: Peaches; halves, 7c. Blackberries, 74a8c.

FLOUR-Nominal; country extra, buying, \$2.50a2.75 celling \$2.75a3.00; family

uying \$3 00a3.25 mlag. 3 5 a8.75 per FEATHERS Princ. 458460, paren. 30c BUTTER-Active, medium. 15a18c good prime, 10a 5c. Eggs-Buying dull, 16a17c.

ward tendency. HACE-Cotto: 14u2c. 11:9WAI- 22. us. noun THERMO- Spring, \$1.10a1.25 PINK ROOT-35c. MAY APPLE ROOT-2c. HIDES-Dry 15a16c.; green. 7a9 : TALLCW-5 FLAX SEED-Per bushel, 9): BRASS-8c.; Copper, 10c.

Wool .- Per pound, 80a40. APPLES-Green, 75a\$1.00 per bushel. " notesate Gracery Market. KNOXVILLE, Dec. 9. Coffee has gained a little during the week, and fair prospects of higher prices, owing to the terrible storms and damage

to crops in Rio a few days ago. Coffee Town Talk \$4.00 18 KNOXVILLS SOAP Family,65 to boxes, 83.85 Sugara Candies 103/a11 Paranne 23a25 % 1 9a93 Star, full weight Yellow C.....

Tekacco Syrapa Jommon ... Smoking Teas 50.75 los P'kgs \$3 50a3.75

50al 00 for per box \$13.25 Gunpowder Clears All br'ds812.00m50,0 3 M Spices Grecore brogs .18a19e Cloves....... 45 Shet and Lead Canned Goods Drop Shot

2 b Tomatoes. Rice

Carolina 71/2481/2 p.Soda 57/4
Rangoon 61/4n7 Water Proof 60a/o
Role leather 26@28 Musket 75,80
Sole leather 26@28 Parlor Matches\$2,10a3,50
Deawing-room 83 50 Drawing-room \$3 50 Stick Candy...... 13 20

Mnoxville Retail Market Apples-dried 30@35%b "turkeys,50@\$1.00
4@8%b Poas, dried, 50@60
15@20%b Potatoes,8w't.65c,21.00
15@16% "Irish, 60 @75c
30@35%cal Powder, 40@50%b
15@25%b Peaches,dried, 8a10,
16@20%b Rice % b 7@10c
9@11 Sugar,crushed, 15c
33@400 "coffee, 12%c 121/se Gorn, 356405 coffee, 12%c Cabbage, 5620 yellow, 10ailc Mggs, 1632 brown, 9610c Flour, family, 3,506400. Soap, \$\pi\$ bar 368c do extra, 3,0063.25 Salt, \$\pi\$ sack, \$125 do superfine, 2,0062, 25 Syrup, 60675 \$\pi\$ gail Fish, fresh, \$610 \pi\$ bot, 15620 \$\pi\$ do cod, 3610 \pi\$ bot, 15620 \$\pi\$ do mackerei. \$620 \pi\$ do black, 561.25 b Feathers. \$\pi\$ b 55665 Tar, 500 \$\pi\$ gail Hay 752 \$1.00 \pi\$ cwt Tallow. \$\pi\$ b 8%c Lard. 9c \$010 \pi\$ b Vinexar. \$\pi\$ sal 35640c Cabbage, Eggs, family,

Live Stock Harker Reported for the CHRONICLE by Jones & Lee Butchers, Market Square. REVIEW. Dec. 9. The Hog market for the past week has

200 pounds and upwards, 81a4c. Less than 200 pounds 3c. Net hogs 4a41. No. 1, 11a2c; common, \$1,00a1.25. \$1.50 to \$2.50, according to quality.

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Chattanooga Market. Chattanooga Commercial Dec. 6. CORN-In demand, 501a51. WHEAT-Increased receipts, \$1.30a1.35. MEAL-50 cents per bushel. MEATS--- Bulk meats, long clear sides, 62c. BACON- None offered. LARD--- In tierces, 8c; cans, 8c. OATS-Per bushel, 424 cents.

HAY-85 per cwt. POTATOES-Irish, 50x60c.; sweet, 40x50c. FLOUR-Extra, \$6.00; family, \$6.50; extra family, \$6.75; fancy, \$7.00.
POULTRY-Chickens, frying, 10a15c. Eggs-Per dezen, 16a17c. BUTTER-Per pound, 15a20c. GINSENG-Per pound, \$1.10. BEESWAX-Per pound, 19c. salted, 12a16c.

FEATHERS- Live geese, 45c. TALLOW-Dull, per pound, 51c. Atlanta Market,

Atlanta Constitution, Dec. 6. FLOUR—Superfine \$5.00; extra. \$5.00; family, \$7.25; extra family, \$7.50; fancy, \$7.75.

BACON—Tennessee sides 9c; sugar-cured hams 111/4c.
Bulk Mears-Clear rib sides 71/4c; clear sides 70
LARD-Tierces 93; kegs and cans 10c,
WHSAT-Tennessee, choice white, \$1.48a1.50
per bush; prime, \$1.40a'.45.

OATS-550.

HAY-Timothy, \$1.25al 80; mixed, \$1 20.1. 5
CORN-White 68a70c; mixed, 70c.

MEAL-67%c.

PEAS-none in market.

POTATORS-Irish.Tennessee, \$1.50a\$2.50 per bbl;

sweet, 40a50c per bushel.
ONIONS-Tennessee, \$3.25a3. 5 per barrel.

Eags-20c. EGGS-20c.
BUTTEE-Tennessee, choice, 2 c.
BUTTEE-Tennessee, choice, 2 c.
POULTRY-Young chickens, 12al8c., dressed chickens, 8a c; turkeys, 10alle. per lb.
BERSWAX-20c.
FRATHERS-New Choice mixed 50a 5.
DRIED FRUIT-Peaches, peeled, 11al3c; unpeeled, 5a6c.

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Metalic and Wooden Caskers, CASES AND COFFINS. Also Robes, Mountings and Emblems, and have the FINEST and BEST HEARSE IN EAST TENNESSEE. Orders by Telegraph or otherwise wil receive immediate attention.

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